

## Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. E. DAVIS, Associate Editor.OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to  
the Post Office in Bloomfield.

## THE END OF THE YEAR.

Notwithstanding we have arrived at the end of our volume through the successive stages of weekly issues, each at its appointed time, and have ever kept in view the scientific advice of the approaching terminus, still we confess that the end of the volume is reached under some perturbation of spirit. We seem to have accomplished so little and so much still before us to do, that we may well feel misgivings for the results of the past and distrust for the realization of the future.

One thing, however, we must claim for our work, and it is a comfort and a solace, that however arduous and unceasing and varied, have been our labors, they have been performed with the best intent to acquit ourselves with fidelity to the duties of our high vocation and the best interests of our constituency. If we have effected less than we desired and hoped for yet a review of our work shows that something has been attained. We are confident that we are stronger morally, mentally and every way, than ever before. Our constituency is larger than ever and more appreciating and supporting of our labors.

We are closing the 52nd number of the Third volume. Such as it is, we submit it to candid criticism, and, grateful for the encouragement and support we have received, we cordially wish our subscribers, readers and advertisers, all and each, A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

## ENLARGEMENT.

Having determined to enlarge the GAZETTE after this number, which closes the present volume, we hope we may look for a due appreciation of our enterprise in the addition of many new names to our subscription list. Our approving readers can aid us by commending the GAZETTE to the favorable notice of their neighbors and friends. There are very few citizens who would not feel it a privilege to invest the small pittance of \$3, to sustain a good local paper, laboring in the interest of the town, if it were brought to their attention.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

During the three years past, the SATURDAY GAZETTE has given evidence that a local Country Journal could be conducted in a way to do credit to its locality and to entertain and benefit its readers.

Writers of ability have from time to time contributed to enrich and illuminate its columns with attractive original articles. This has been a distinguished feature of the GAZETTE, which has done much to place it in the front rank of Country Journals.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We were compelled for want of room last week, to lay over several articles which were in type, among them our *New York Letter*, which the readers of the GAZETTE never like to miss. This week we shall again have to defer several communications.

We commend to all our readers the very thoughtful and well-written article on Gold Silver and Real Estate, by a well-known citizen of Montclair, the second part of which appears in this issue. We hope other citizens will take up the subject, or kindred subjects of importance and interest and discuss them wisely in these columns. Its effect upon the minds of our young men will be beneficial.

OUR NEXT ISSUE will contain a new original story written for the GAZETTE by a citizen of our county. Also another of the very interesting "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," written for our columns by a resident of Montclair. Also an article on Dancing, by our william correspondent E. C.

UNRELIABILITY.—For the sake of showing how little reliance can be placed on newspaper reports from a distance, we clip the following from the New York Times of Monday last:

Destructive Fire in Bloomfield, N. J.—At about 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fire broke out in the extensive paper manufactory known as the Silver Spring Paper Mill, located about a mile from the town of Bloomfield, Essex Co. N. J. How the fire started, it could not be ascertained, but they are said to have started in the porter's room. The loss is about \$30,000.

The only essential item in this report is wholly untrue. The Silver Spring Paper Mill was not burned at all. The canal tables near the inclined plane were destroyed by fire with all their contents of hay, feed, etc., the whole loss not exceeding, probably, \$2,500.

WYOMING.—This ambitious, but hitherto unsuccessful "Walker," achieved a triumph last week by walking at the Newark Rink 500 miles in six days. The first day he accomplished 113 miles. The average time per mile, during the entire walk, was 14 minutes 14 seconds, being also an average of rather over 4 1/2 miles an hour. During the whole time of the walk, his various meals amounted together to 23 hours 48 minutes 42 seconds.

Snow.—A snow storm set in on Saturday night last and continued all day Sunday. During Sunday morning the sight was one of the most surprising beauty. The air was frequently filled with flakes the size of a teacup. The measured depth here was 20 inches.

The Rev. Dr. GILLESPIE, of Ann Arbor, has been elected Bishop of the newly-organized Western Michigan Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

TRANSPORTATION.—A bill has been introduced into Congress to encourage the establishment of a "Continental Railway," for freight, between New York and Council Bluffs, Iowa. To be double track, of steel rails, and to be completed within four years.

FAMINE.—Recent accounts from the East give distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor. The prospect is represented as appalling.

## HOME MATTERS.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.  
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre Dec. 17 18 19 20 21 22  
At 7 A.M. 33° 32° 27° 30° 31° 14°  
At Noon 38° 35° 40° 33° 28° 22°  
At 6 P.M. 39° 38° 31° 35° 13° 34°  
Baromet.—29 inch snow fell on 20th. A similar storm, with like depth of snow, occurred on 26th Dec., 1873.

## BLOOMFIELD.

At Bloomfield Post Office, Dec. 23rd, 1874.

Anderson, Andrew.  
Barnes, Wm.  
Barnes, Mrs. S.  
Bider, Mrs.  
Brickerhoff, Mrs. C.  
Bradshaw, Mrs. W. H.  
Caulley, Mr. J.  
Cannell, Ellen.  
Cronk, Hatty.  
Dey, Lewis H.  
Dunnell, Fred.  
Flynn, Eliza.  
Grote, Dr. Minnie E.  
Garrabrant, Eunice E.  
Gregory, Stephen O.  
Hubbard, George A.  
Hedden, Tom.  
Hammer, Edward.  
Jackson, Mr. Gardiner.  
Lebaugh, Elias.  
Mott, Mrs. W. H.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The rejuvenated First Presbyterian Church will be re-opened for regular service on Sunday next. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. W. Ballantine, at 10 1/2 a.m. and at 7 1/2 p.m.

CHRISTMAS.—The Episcopal Church always has an appropriate Church service on this most interesting of the Calendar days. A practice which we heartily commend.

A CARD.  
I have learned from a number of ladies, that a woman has been calling at their houses, soliciting aid, and using my name as endorsement. Such use is unauthorized by me, and, upon inquiry, I find the person to be unworthy of confidence, intemperate in her habits, false in her statements, and not in need of the help she seeks. She gives the name of Stewart, more often than any other.  
M. FANNY DODD.  
Dec. 21, 1874.

## MONTCLAIR.

Rev. Mr. Bradford's Lecture (the 3rd of his course) was delivered on Tuesday evening. The subject was California and Yosemite, the marvels of which, related by one of our respected pastors and fellow citizens from his own intelligent observation, were listened to with excited interest by a large and gratified audience.

The fourth and last of the course will be on Oregon, its magnificent scenery, etc., and will doubtless be the most interesting of the four. It will be delivered on Tuesday evening next. Those who fail to hear it will doubtless regret their loss.

CHRISTMAS TIMES.—The Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Berry's) had their festival and fair on Tuesday evening in Jacobus Hall.

The Sunday Schools of the other Churches, all, we believe, have their festivals on Thursday evening.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH will have an appropriate Christmas service at 11 o'clock on Friday. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Maxwell, who will also, as is usual on this day, administer the Lord's Supper.

BURGLARS.—Mr. Pratt's residence was entered on Saturday night and robbed of clothing of considerable value, including, we are told, five overcoats.

The "burglar alarm" and "Revolver pills" are the most effective preventives to this uninvited familiarity.

HEALTH SEEKING.—Mr. Robert B. Frost, son of Stephen A. Frost, our worthy fellow citizen and Miss Berry, sister of Rev. Dr. J. B. Berry, sailed on Saturday in the steamer Tokio for the Isthmus and San Francisco. A son of citizen Sturges and a son of Widow Clark went out in the same steamer as *Cadet*, and will remain with the vessel in its voyage round Cape Horn to take its place on the China Line. It is a new, large and staunch vessel. *See voyage to it!*

## VERONA.

Verona, the Pearl of the Valley has again formed her plans for a winter campaign by the way of lectures, church societies, village sleigh rides, etc. The first sociable of the season was held at the parsonage, on the eighth inst., and was a very pleasant and attractive entertainment. The house was well filled with the people of the village, old and young alike participating on the occasion. After doing ample justice to a well filled and bountiful table the ladies had prepared with the good things of the season, the young people introduced some beautiful and interesting tableaux, choruses, recitations, Readings, etc. The two latter were fully up to the times, and although they were performed by the young people of the place, some that follow the art as a business would have been profited to have heard them. The entire company became so interested on the occasion that to their astonishment the few hours of the morning had crept slightly upon them. Friend C., familiarly known as Uncle B., and all the B. B.'s, together

with all the old and young pill makers and other professional gentlemen, and including some of the good-natured and good-looking ladies, all concluded not to intrude any longer upon the hospitality of the committee, agreeing that we had all had a most delightful evening, and the good shepherd that had the flock in charge soon scattered us with his benediction. C.

For the Saturday Gazette.

## GOLD AND SILVER AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER VALUES.

No. II.  
The growth of this country cannot be discerned in looking forward, but what may we not expect as we cast our eyes back twenty-five years and see what has been done.

On the 4th of July, 1845, I stood in the granite building on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, and saw the Washington Hotel burn on the opposite side where now stands Stewart's wholesale store. At the time he bought that property and announced his determination to build a store for his—then only—retail trade, it was thought by many that even his popularity as a fashionable retailer was sufficient to justify such an innovation upon the custom of the city, but it was a success; though it must probably be admitted that there was not another retailer on the street who could have done it. At any rate, nothing of the kind has since been attempted by any other; and now, from the Battery to Fifth Avenue Hotel, his store stands alone on the East side, (though the business has been transferred to the store on 9th and 10th streets). The property is now worth, probably, three times as much money as it cost.

Amos R. Eno, formerly a dry goods jobber, a far-seeing and shrewd man, built the first business store for jobbing on Broadway in the vicinity of Pine street; from that he kept on buying and building, as he could take money from his business, always keeping ahead of the tide which he saw sweeping up town, until, as seemed to him, he was in a position to build the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I have heard that it almost broke him; but he went through, and is now worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, nearly all made in real estate. After Eno built the store mentioned, S. B. Chittenden made an agreement with John J. Phelps, who had been his partner, to pay him a certain interest for a term of years on the investment if he would build a store on the corner of Reuter street, the old site of Grace Church; the store was built, and Mr. Chittenden occupied it, I think for ten years; certainly until he was left almost alone down town, the business moving away up.

The operation proved a great success, both to Mr. Phelps and Mr. Chittenden, and the property is now worth probably three times as much as it cost, besides having paid for itself once or twice in rents received.

In 1843, when the writer first visited New York, Washington Square was being changed from Potters Field to a Park. There was not a tree on it. The block of fine brick houses on the North side was being built; all above on Fifth Avenue was a chaotic desert, apparently a hopeless and almost worthless wilderness. Up, however, as far as the eye could well reach, a marble building was erecting; there was nothing above and nothing below, and the writer remembers exclaiming against the madness of the man who was employing his money in that way. That building now stands on the corner of 18th street. We all know what has been done since.

POPULATION.  
At that time the population of New York was 312,000; it is now, or was, at the taking of the last census, 942,000. If it goes on at this rate of increase for thirty years more there will be a population of 2,820,000; and what shall be done with this large population; where can they be best, most conveniently and economically accommodated? A vast proportion of them will remain within the corporate limits of the city; but other vast numbers will prefer a residence and home elsewhere. Some would as soon live in the city as anywhere; their attachments to locality are slight, and were it necessary for them to move every year, it would not materially interfere with their comfort; but others have very strong attachments to place, and would seek out a place where they could have a localized home. There are thousands of young men in the city receiving from \$1,000 to \$2,500 who would be delighted to get into a country home; they are now living prudently and economically, and from their number will come the rich men—the millionaires of the next twenty years.

Already the overflow has made populous the suburbs, and wherever the nucleus of churches and schools has been found, beautiful villages have grown up. Is there any doubt? Can there be! That such villages will prosper and increase proportionately with the great city from which they derive all their vitality.

We can in our village offer the young man who seeks a home all that need be required to make such a spot desirable.

We can give him churches and schools not one whit behind those of the city. We can give him an acre of land, at the same or less cost than he can buy 35 x 100 feet in New York. We will give him fresh air, good society, beautiful views and charming drives, and above all a beautiful climate.

It will not be many years before we shall have a supply of pure mountain water which will from all elevations be distributed to every house in town. It seems to me there never was a time when the opportunity

for procuring a beautiful country home was more promising than now. Some will say themselves of it, others will say everything is too high, wait until things get down. Ah! my friend it is very doubtful if you ever see that day, and the golden opportunity will pass.

With the increase demand for facilities of travel into the suburbs which the large population of New York will require, we shall have double track roads and trains running every half hour to and from the city day and night, by that time an acre of land in any pleasant village within forty minutes of the city will be worth something, but trains will make better time than that, certain express trains will come to our village in fifteen or twenty minutes, a train runs regularly from London to Brighton 90 miles in sixty minutes and with perfect safety.

It is not a fact that the enhancement in the price of labor during the past fifteen years is confined to this country, it is universal, in England, France, Germany and Italy and other continental countries labor is much higher.

Twenty years ago people from this country went to Dresden in Saxony to live and spend their money, board and living were cheap and a man with a moderate income could get along very nicely there but it is not so now, living has nearly doubled in cost, and what has produced it? There must be a reason, and can it be other than the one indicated in the commencement of this article namely, gold will not buy half as much as it would twenty years ago.

It might be stated that the readjustment of values has been going on for years. It has been noticed in other countries more perhaps than here, where our enterprises have been of such gigantic proportion that we used all the capital this country could furnish and all we could borrow from abroad. Keeping up the rate of interest until everything culminated in the panic of last year, now capital is unemployed, enterprises have ceased and we are about taking a new departure which will result in placing things in their just relations to each other, when this is recognized and allowed its proper influence in affairs and it cannot be long delayed, our upward and onward course will be resumed already the evidences of improvement are visible and it will not be long before the wheel of trade and commerce are in prosperous motion again when that occurs industries of all kind will be revived and we shall soon forget the dark days of '73.

A. T.

## MILBURN.

For the Saturday Gazette.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

A very interesting examination took place in Washington school, Milburn, on the 18th inst. This school is under the charge of Mr. Theo. D. Sickle, a gentleman who has taught in our public schools during the past ten years. The number of scholars enrolled on the School Register is about one hundred and thirty. There are two departments.

Having received an invitation from Mr. Sickle, I entered the department under his immediate charge at about 1.15 P. M. I found fifty or more visitors present including ladies and gentlemen. The exercises began by a Fourth Reader Class, numbering about twenty-two scholars, from eight to thirteen years of age. They answered rapidly and with ease such questions as What is Accent, Emphasis, Monotony, Rising and Falling Inflection? and Circumflex? Ten rules for the use of inflections were also given. Modulation with its variations in pitch, Quality and Quantity, together with ten rules explaining the proper use of the last three were well recited. This class read in concert selections illustrating the above from "Sander's Fourth Reader." The reading was exceedingly well done, ranging from a whisper to the loudest tone of voice. The next order came a *Class in History* giving the date, the cause, and the principal events in the following wars: the Pequot—King Philip's—King William's—Queen Anne's—Yamasee—Geo. II.—The French and Indian—The Revolutionary—The Tripolitan—Shawnee—2nd war with Great Britain—The Florida—The Mexican and our Late Civil war. The class also stated when, where and by whom each state was settled; after which they gave the list of Presidents from Washington to Grant. The thorough knowledge of history shown by this class, surprised all present.

We next listened to a recitation in *Geography*. Subject, North America, divided as follows: Outline, Surface, Lakes and Rivers, British, Danish and Russian America; discoveries by Arctic navigators; Climate; Products; Animals and Inhabitants; Iceland and Greenland. The capitals of the states; the countries of South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, with their capitals; the principal rivers, lakes, mountains and peninsulas of each grand division were also given. A map of the United States, drawn by Rolt, Oliver, on which he pointed out twenty-five geographical features, was well executed.

A *Class in Grammar* was now called. They were questioned on the different parts of speech, the classes of pronouns, adjectives and adverbs, etc. one hundred and sixty-nine questions were put to this class, and the answers given without a single mistake. Three sentences were analyzed and parsed, and rules given for each step. An Arithmetic class was next examined in fractions, reduction, compound addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and numerous questions relating to them were asked this class; their answers were prompt. Promiscuous examples were worked out on the black-board, and nicely explained. A boy by the name of Leon and Vorles, nine years old, worked out and explained the following examples: Bought a piece of silk containing 983 yds

and having used 2 of it, sold 1 of the remainder at 1/2 dollars a yard; the remainder was put at 1/3 dollars a yard; how much did the parts sold come to?

A class in Spelling closed the recitations for the afternoon. Rev. A. B. Woodworth, of this village made appropriate remarks, congratulating the scholars upon their proficiency, and the teacher upon his success. After singing a piece entitled "Good Night" the school was dismissed.

The remarkable improvement and advancement of the scholars under Mr. Sickle's management, have brought to his support every patron of the school, as well as the leading citizens of Milburn. Scholars who were unable to do a simple example in Multiplication, are now found doing difficult examples in Fractions, Compound Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, and are also able to answer all questions, give all rules, connected with them. Grammar, History and book-keeping were not taught until introduced by the present teacher. Mr. Sickle is about collecting funds for a Public School Library, the people are awaiting him in the undertaking with liberality.

## THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

THE METHODIST in a leading article on *Universalism and Methodism* contrasts their respective working and results in Philadelphia as follows:

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, pastor of the Church of the Messiah in Philadelphia, preached on Sunday morning, October 25th, a historical discourse on the "Problem of Universalism" in that city. Philadelphia, according to this historian, is one of the first fields entered by Universalist preachers in the United States. In 1790 the Lombard street Church was organized, in 1820 the Callowhill St. Society, and in 1830 the Church of the Messiah. The total result of 103 years labor, says Dr. Brooks, is "three churches and only three; the oldest is the Church of the Messiah, neither of the two very large or vigorous. Methodism opened its mission in Philadelphia in 1769. It had no adventitious aids. Its early preachers were strangers in the United States. Its early churches, except of the Friends, were like those of the Universalists, were placed in the Northern Liberties and Southwark. As the result of its little more than century's work in Philadelphia, it has over 30 churches, 18,000 members, and a flourishing benevolent work valued at more than \$100,000.

Now, that which most distinguished early Methodists was that they preached "hell fire." The points on which they were pre-eminently sound were the certainty and endlessness of future punishment. They were often criticised sharply for the very liberal interpretation which they gave to the passages of Scripture descriptive of the suffering of lost souls.

In another article, on *Prison Reform*, the same paper opens the subject thus:

The National Prison Association of the United States evidently exists for a purpose, and is working actively to carry it out. The purpose relates to one of the most important and difficult problems of civilized life; how best to secure society against crime. With this problem is involved one still more difficult and complicated—how to proceed to make of the offender a trustworthy and useful member of society. Our law givers have principally considered this question in the factitious second as of no interior importance. Punishment is an imperfect remedy. If it leaves the prisoner unimproved, it is only a temporary remedy; and under the present system reform is a large matter, and is largely inadequate, in that it reaches only a small proportion of offenders. Dr. Bittenger estimates that only one-twelfth of the offenders against the law get into prison. Efforts to be thoroughly successful, must reach the eleven-twelfths who are restrained, but not reformed. Dr. Wines estimates the prison population of the country at nearly 40,000, and the entire number of offenders at between 800,000 and 1,000,000. One-eighth of the number, according to Mr. Brockway, of Detroit, are brought under treatment every year. We may from these facts partly conceive the extent of the difficulties to be encountered.

THE OBSERVER lately commented very sensibly on a strange exposition of the 9th Commandment by Prof. Wilson of the Rochester Theological Seminary, who seems to justify lying under certain circumstances, as when the intention is to benefit a person! The Professor is quoted as saying "It is one thing to lie against another, and quite different thing to lie for him." And the "Observer" forcibly rejoins as follows:

Take a case: Jones is on his trial for murder. The circumstantial testimony is so strong that his conviction is certain as the case stands when the prosecution rests. Professor Wilkinson is put on the stand and testifies that he saw Jones in Rochester at the hour when it is alleged the murder was committed in New York. Jones is acquitted. Suppose the Professor's testimony intentionally false. Is it good morals for him to say (here we quote his exact words):

Now it is one thing to lie against another, and quite different thing to lie for him. This distinction is wholly enough implied in the form of the command forbidding falsehood in the deacon's office. It is remarkable that the command is not simply and comprehensively, Thou shalt not lie. It is, instead, Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Who is our neighbor? Not an accused person only. And he who lies in behalf of a criminal lies against all his neighbors, and only for a knave? Does this 9th commandment not forbid such false witness? To introduce the new idea that "It is one thing to lie against another, and quite different thing to lie for him," unsettles the whole framework of social confidence, and compels us to know what the intention of the witness is before we form an opinion as to whether he lies or speaks the truth.

The *Observer* quotes at length from the Professor and then concludes thus: The public have an unquestioned right to know the whole truth, when the reputation of public men is assailed, and he who, by "prevarication, deception, or downright lying," attempts to mystify the matter, sins against God and man. The times are sadly out of joint when such teachings, as we have been now condemning, emanate from the chair of a Protestant Theological Seminary.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, asks *Is Christianity flexible?* and then refers to Miss Aiken's correspondence with Dr. Channing and the declarations of Professor Swing of Chicago, both of whom incite the idea—

"That Christianity can only be perma-

nent for the future by silently adapting itself to the manners and sentiments of different homes and countries."

"That in the old church the portrait of God and Christ, were so false as to be harmful to men in the church, and to the skeptics without. The modern church is not a compounding with sin, but it is a revolt against a God of a positive justice."

On which the *Observer* expatiates with righteous indignation and eloquence:

"Christianity, like its author, is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. It is to be defended, illustrated, commended and enforced with all the new arguments, and richest eloquence that human genius and learning can bring to the glorious work of preaching the gospel. But there are no such two systems on record as a Christianity of the past and of the present. No other Christianity ever was known on this planet, and none will be."

The Christianity which Peter and John and Paul taught 1800 years ago, Luther and Bunyan and Wesley taught in their day, and Chalmers and Alexander and Melville have taught in ours. The sacrifices which David and Isaac and Abraham rendered to the God whom they adored foreshadowed the same Christ, and therefore the same Christianity, that we believe who hold that without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin. Christianity has no other foundation, no other doctrine, than that that God is just, and pardons sin on account of the sacrifice of Christ.

There are many religions besides this. There is no other Christianity. All Protestant Christianity ever was, and is, and ever will be, built on this foundation of Christ as the chief corner-stone."

## OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 23, 1874.

## HOW AND WHERE POSTAGE STAMPS ARE MADE.

Every United States postage stamp in use is made here in New York. The contract was held by the American Bank Note Company from July 1, 1861, until the same day in 1873. That was for three terms of four years each. The Continental Bank Note Company at that time offering to do it for one-half the amount required by the other Company, the contract was awarded to them. The office of the Continental is at the corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, but as it was desirable to have the postage stamps made in a perfectly fire-proof building, the fifth story of the Equitable Life Insurance Building, on the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, was rented by the Company for that purpose.

The office here is for the use of Mr. Daniel M. Boyd, the government agent; and Mr. Charles F. Steel, the agent and superintendent appointed by the Company. The fact that the stamps are made in the making of the stamps were obtained by your correspondent from Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. Boyd's assistant. Two passenger elevators run to the top of the building, and upon leaving them, the only entrance to the postage stamp rooms is by means of a door which is constantly kept locked and guarded by a janitor, who always sits inside to answer the bell which is just outside. On the right hand side, are the office and printing room, and away to the left, at the front of the building, are the other rooms used in making the stamps.

In printing, steel plates are used, on which two hundred stamps are engraved. Two men are kept hard at work, covering them with the colored inks, and passing them to a man and girl, who are equally busy at printing them with large rolling hand presses. Three of these little gangs are employed all the time, although ten presses can be put into use in case of necessity. After the small sheets of paper, upon which the two hundred stamps are engraved, have dried sufficiently, they are sent into another room and grummed. The gum used for this purpose, is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water, which is better than any kind, and is used by the printer, which cracks the paper badly. This paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried, this time on little racks, which are fanned by steam power for about an hour, they are put between sheets of paste-board and pressed in hydraulic presses, capable of applying a weight of two hundred tons. The next thing is to cut the sheets in half; each sheet of course when cut, contains a hundred stamps. This is done by a girl with a large pair of shears cutting by hand being preferred to that of machinery, which method would destroy too many stamps. They are then passed to two other squads, who in as many operations perforate the sheets between the stamps. Next they are pressed once more, and then packed and labelled, and stored away in mail bags for despatching to fulfill orders. If a single stamp is torn, or in any other way mutilated, the whole sheet of one hundred is burned. About 500,000 stamps are burned every week, from this cause. For the past twenty years, not a single sheet has been lost, such care is taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing the sheets are counted eleven times.

## DISTRIBUTING THE STAMPS.

There are 36,000 postoffices throughout the country, and they use in the course of one year, 700,000,000 postage stamps. A week or two since 64,000,000 finished, and 87,000,000 unfinished stamps were put into the scales. The New York postoffice alone uses 120,000,000 a year, somewhat over one-sixth of the whole number used, or equal to the amount required by 6,000 other offices. Four times a year the number of stamps they expect to have occasion to use during the coming three months. Of course if they run out during that time they are at liberty to send for more. The office here in New York is supplied differently. Twice a month an order is sent for about 500,000 of various denominations. Three cent stamps, of course, in much greater demand than those of any other value. In answer to the orders the stamps are made and sent to the office, and there counted immediately in the presence of a witness. An accompanying blank receipt is filled up and sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster at Washington, who has charge of this branch of the Post Office Department. The pay of the majority of postmasters is not by any means extravagant. The holder of the position in Guthrie, Indiana, receives the small salary of \$1 per annum, and there are many others who get the same. Others get two, three, four, five, and so on, up to \$1,000. Although a salary of a few dollars is not itself of importance, the holding of such an office generally is. For instance most always the owner of the grocery store, and the villagers, whilst waiting for the mail, find it convenient to

buy in a stock of provisions, so that the postoffice draws custom. Besides, it is a postmaster is usually considered a man of much importance in a small town. I know a storekeeper who has the postoffice of a village in the southern part of New Jersey, and who gets only \$12 a year for that position. But he wouldn't resign it for three times that amount every year.

It is only the postmasters of large towns or cities who receive as much as \$4,000. Mr. J. L. James, the postmaster in this city, gets a salary of \$6,000, the largest figure, but really small, considering the large amount of responsibility and work which it involves.

## THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.

The best news in literary point of view, that I have heard in some time, is that the next volume of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s *Clio* series will consist of selections from the famous Greville Memoirs. Mr. Charles C. F. Greville was a grand son of the third Duke of Portland, and was born in 1792, and died in 1865. His journal includes the reigns of George IV., and William IV., and has not a dry page in it from cover to cover. The author moved in the best society of his time, and his journal contains faithful portraits of the celebrated men and women with whom he was intimately acquainted. The sketch of George IV. is far from being flattering, as the following extracts concerning the indolent habits of his royal highness show:

"The King leads a most extraordinary life—never gets up till 6 in the afternoon. He comes to his room and opens the window curtain at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning; he breakfasts in bed; does whatever business he has brought to transact in bed; too; he reads over newspapers quite through, does three or four hours, gets up in time for dinner, and goes to bed between 10 and 11. He sleeps very ill, and rings his bell forty times in the night. If he wants to know the hour, though a watch hangs close to him, he will get up, he calls de chambre down rather than turn his head to look at it. The same thing if he wants a glass of water; he won't stretch out his hand to get it. His valets are nearly dead with fatigue, and at last Lady Conyngham prevailed on him to agree to go to the baths, by which they wait on him on alternate days. The service is still most severe, as on the days they are in waiting their labors are incessant, and they cannot take off their clothes at night, and hardly lie down."

Mr. Greville's journal begins in 1818, and is only published down to 1837. It was carried on, however, until the author's death in 1865, but as many of the persons mentioned in the latter part are still alive, the writer takes to go to publish it all yet. Since Popy's Diary was given to the world, there has been nothing of the kind to equal Greville's Journal. The volume which will probably be illustrated by several copies of engravings, will be out some time in January.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The taste for reminiscences appears to be on the increase. Besides all the books of personal recollections, Scribner's Monthly will contain a series of "Some Old Letters," written from England during the reign of William IV., by a young American lady. The letters were not written for publication, and are therefore all the more charming. The writer takes to go to publish it all yet. Since Popy's Diary was given to the world, there has been nothing of the kind to equal Greville's Journal. The volume which will probably be illustrated by several copies of engravings, will be out some time in January.

HERE AND THERE.

Miss Clara Morris, the well known actress, is now in